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Ignorance has always been a menace to civilization. The world progressed by ideas, by thinking, and we are going to work out a new world society, not with arms, but with brains. Men and women who are studying and thinking are fitting themselves for the new conditions they must live in. As I have watched the throngs of men and women in our reading rooms, I have thought not so much of the leisure time which they were trying to fill, as the habits of reading and thinking which were fitting them, whether they realized it or not, to adjust themselves to new situations. Perhaps there is no other institution which will play such a part as libraries, in preparing men's minds for great changes. The opportunity to read and study and to come into touch with the personality and minds of other men in print, is beyond price. That is what our institution must contribute. You and I know that there is no short-cut to wisdom, no alternative for intelligence.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,
President American Library Association.

Indiana Library Summer School, June 11-July 28, 1934
Indiana Library Association, Hotel Oliver, South Bend, October 24, 25, 26, 1934
Indiana Library Trustees Association, Indianapolis, November 14, 15, 1934

MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY

By Mrs. Luna Wilder, Brazil Public Library, Chairman, Library Extension Committee
Indiana Federation of Music Clubs

Few people realize the great part that music plays in our lives. Although the average person looks upon it as a pleasure, it has, in fact, become one of the very essentials of our existence. From the time we are first hushed to sleep in our mother's arms to the moment the last hymn is sung above us, we have music for our daily companion. The child and youth delight in the bright and cheerful melodies of the day. The soldier marches to war and returns triumphantly to the thrilling strains of martial music. We tread the aisle of the church as the organ peals forth the chords of the wedding march. We parade noisily through the streets to the strenuous music of the steam calliope. We eat and play and dance and talk and sleep to music.

Our clocks and bells are tuned to notes of harmony. Scarcely a home in the land but has its musical instrument and its radio. No entertainment is complete without music. From grand opera to the smallest theater, music is the keynote round which all else revolves. Karl Gehrkens says, "Music is recognized as an integral part of life, rather than merely an isolated experience." It is not merely an ornamental fringe upon the edge of life's garment but a vital part of life itself. Beauty permeates the universe. A universe without beauty would be a dull, dreary, hopeless universe. It is music and the other arts that make life interesting and bearable.

How the motives of life have changed. Before 1929, the motivating forces in life were *work* and *success*. The economic depression has changed all that, not in one great and sudden hawk-like swoop, but in the slowly developing consciousness, that those earlier hopes and aspirations have been neutralized by an entirely new set of social conditions. Of course, the dream of success through work never did come true to everybody, but even for them, it was

always a pleasant and promising allusion. This was one of the many illusions, however, to be destroyed by the depression. "Getting rich quick" became a dead issue. "If you save, you will win," "Live to work," were some of the mottoes.

Clarence Sherman, in the April *Library Journal* says, "Of such prose and poetry was life composed, until only day before yesterday. And yet, despite the altitude reached by these high and worthy ideals, interest in the finesse of living, in culture, in good books, in beautiful paintings, in good music, were not widely evident. The vitalizing force was *work hard to learn more to earn more*."

Life's objective was, only a few years ago, to be busy. Now it is to be free—free from loafing. Before we have learned what to do with the surplus of a forty-eight hour working week, we are face to face with an added eighteen hours of freedom for leisure. What shall we do with it? That is a question that is being asked again and again these days. Our *biggest* job in education for leisure is to establish a new motive, a new reason, a new excuse for self development, both mental and physical.

A very essential requirement in any program of education for leisure is continuation opportunities. It is of little use to instruct and even inspire boys and girls, young men and women to prepare for living in an age of leisure, if the possibilities of carrying on are meager. If education for leisure is to succeed, there must be more and better facilities for hand-crafts, dramatics, music, reading and the rest. To this matter of education for leisure, libraries may make a definite contribution. Just now the arts are suffering on account of ignorance of their worth. And if a budget has to be cut they are counted as unnecessary luxuries. So music in the schools, symphony orchestras, art galleries, and playground supervision is

cut out. The school and libraries must stand together and help each other.

Music is unusually effective as an emotional outlet and as a force in the development of right emotions. Music-therapy as a "boost to the morale of the patient" is much talked of today and one authority says, "when the therapeutic value of music is understood and appreciated, it will be considered as necessary in the treatment of disease as air, water and food." Just try and play the piano when angry, you either can't play successfully or your emotions are transformed. The object of music education is to instill a love for good music so that we may be enriched and made happier through an understanding of its beauty.

Libraries should contain everything to aid and assist in this music education: good reference books, pamphlets, clippings, victrola records, and music.

A very delightful old gentleman, a librarian of the old school said when the famous Allen A. Brown Collection of music was presented to the Boston Public Library, "The collection has no business in the library; music isn't books." The real truth of the matter was that they were books in a language which he could not read.

Because music is a different language and also because it is somewhat temperamental from the point of view of cataloging and classification, the librarians who administer the music collection should be musicians, in the general sense of the term, at least. The musical public, also more temperamental than the regular library patron, asks for musical scores in various ways. One may ask for Beethoven's Third Symphony or one may call it the *Eroica*. One may call Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2 the *Moonlight Sonata*, and unless the assistant who takes care of the music collection knows something of the subject she may have a hard time of it. Books about music are not hard to take care of because they stand on the shelf according to classification number. These embrace historical and biographical works, books on theory and art of music, essays, etc.

In Brazil we have no section in the classified list that is used more than the music section. This is because we have a live music supervisor and good music clubs, both senior and junior. I feel sorry for a community that has no music club because of the help that they are to that community.

There are so many helpful books on music, not necessarily technical. First of all a good dictionary. Groves was, for a while, the only one we ever heard of but now there are several. Now there is the American history and encyclopedia of music, edited by Arthur Foote and published at Toledo, and one by Daniel Gregory Mason, also one by Pratt. We should always have something about American music for it is rapidly developing. John Tasker Howard and Elson both have good books on this subject.

Good appreciation books are necessary as are also books for younger folks, such as: *Story of music and musicians* by Lillie; *Great musicians for children*, by Schwimmer; *In music land*, by Upton; *Alice in Orchestralia*, by La Prade; *Music stories for girls and boys*, by Cross; *Marching notes*, by La Prade. To assist in club programs we have: *Music club programs from all nations* by Arthur Elson and *Music appreciation* by Clarence Hamilton.

Manuscript form or scores and victrola records are a little harder to care for. For a smaller library, I think a box or cabinet with shelves and some soft material to place between records could be used and pamphlet filing cases such as are used in a music store for the manuscript or scores. Of course in large libraries there are rooms built with every equipment. In smaller libraries I think a separate catalog for manuscripts and scores would be preferable. Above all, everything must be made clear. If someone wants chamber music for four violins with piano accompaniment he will not want to go through all the chamber music or if he wants a song he will want to know the key and whether for high or low voice.

Music scores are usually purchased unbound, and the method of binding them

varies according to their form and the use to be made of them and the permanency of the collection. Sheet music which consists of very few pages is too thin to put into boards, and should be sewed into a manila folder or pamphlet cover. The best ready made folder now on the market is a special cover of Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., of a very heavy paper, slightly stiffer than manila but more flexible than ordinary pamphlet cover, with a strip of cloth around the edges as a further protection. These are made also with pockets on the inside of the cover, to be used when the music consists of two or more parts, as in the case of a piano and violin score with a separate violin part. The piano part in such a case is sewed into the folder, and the violin part is stitched into a flexible paper cover, and slipped into the pocket. Collections of anthems and similar pieces of choral music that include many copies of the same score and are to circulate to choral groups, may be kept unbound in flat pamphlet boxes.

An enthusiastic librarian can build up a wonderful collection. If you haven't a piano try to get one, collect all material possible pertaining to local musical history, and keep on hand a number of community song books. There is always some one in the town who has carefully preserved programs as well as stories of local musicians. A sympathetic interest in and appreciation of these treasures will usually be rewarded by the gift of the entire collection. Other people hearing of the gift will come bringing their most prized possessions and so like a snowball the collection will grow. Scrap books containing newspaper notices of musical events are valuable records and can be easily made. Attics contain wonderful treasure stores.

Never miss an opportunity of digging through dusty piles of music when the oldest inhabitants give you an invitation. Sometimes material of this sort, so valuable historically in the eyes of the librarian, is sold to the junk dealer as old paper. Compositions of local musicians and publications by local publishers are worth collecting.

Sheet songs with lithograph titles are interesting from various points of view. The lithographs of famous singers, dancers, politicians, and historic scenes make interesting exhibition material. Filed away in vertical files alphabetically by title and chronologically by decade the songs are valuable when someone wishes to use music of a particular period in a recital or dramatic performance.

The way to reach the people is of course primarily through our schools and libraries, where things cultural should be as much taken for granted as the addition of figures and spelling of words. It should be every child's birthright to enter the portals of aesthetic enjoyment, to make the most of his own native endowment.

The majority of our children should learn to draw and sing a scale and write a jingle, not because we expect or ever want them to paint pictures or compose songs, but because only by expressing the little gift that they possess can they come to appreciate the much greater gifts of their more fortunate brothers and sisters. No one can fully appreciate the achievement of the poet until he has tried to write a sonnet, nor the pianist unless he has struggled with his five finger exercises.

If we are to have an art of the people, they themselves must understand art through personal experience.

COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE TO RURAL SCHOOLS

By Miss Cleo Rogers, Columbus

When asked to discuss *County library service to rural schools*, I consented just about as reluctantly as when asked to be in charge of the county work of our library.

Traveling all kinds of roads in all kinds of weather to deliver books to 32 sub-stations and 39 schools seemed anything but thrilling. However there was little choice. It

was necessary to do it or to do a less interesting task, and I unwillingly assumed the new duties. Now after three years the Columbus library staff can verify that there is no more ardent believer than I in county library service. Before our library service was extended to the county, the staff had no particular thought about where its patrons lived—city or country; people were just people wherever they lived. But now like the old-time school teacher who had her so-called pets, the country people are always uppermost in my mind, and in these trying times when new books are scarce, you can be assured that if there are any new books, the country people will get their share.

As a county library ours is striving to give city and county people equal services. The purpose is to supply them with books which they may use and enjoy. The county department of the library is maintained by appropriations from the county taxes. The rural school service costs very little; the only expense besides the wear and tear on the books is the mileage on the car. The custodian of the library is paid eight cents per mile for the use of his automobile, and the county assistant accompanies him so that there is no extra help required. In giving library service to county schools the cost is divided and the benefits multiplied by the number of schools represented.

Perhaps a contrast of the old and new library conditions in our rural schools would be helpful. The library has had county service since 1923—that is there had been various sub-stations, but during that time practically the only library books available to the rural children were those which their teachers borrowed for them. Of course most of the teachers live in the country and have little time to come to town for library books; consequently these children were forced to depend almost entirely on the limited supply in their school library. It is a well-known fact that a visit to one old-time school library is equivalent to a visit to all of them. In most schools there are large numbers of books piled two tiers deep on the

shelves, but upon investigation they would be found so far out of date that they are uninviting and unread. Usually there are many supplementary readers, some of them dated back to 1880, Appleton readers, McGuffey readers, and others of that type. Most of the reference books are so difficult to read as to be far beyond the comprehension of elementary school children. All these books should have been circulating and wearing out in service at the time they were serviceable, instead of becoming a worthless accumulation.

When our rural school service became effective in 1930, economy was one of the first things to be considered; therefore it was decided to include as many school visits as possible on the regular sub-station trips. Since the trips are made in the custodian's family car, the space limitations preclude taking all the desirable books on any one trip; hence the schedule was worked out to reach the ones farthest away, stopping either at one consolidated or at three or four one-room schools as the occasion demands. After the stations are all served, the schools which have been omitted are visited. This plan requires ten trips—six to the stations and schools and four to the remaining schools. In the beginning there were 71 stops to make, but at present funds are so depleted that there are only 15 sub-stations; however the 39 schools of the county, two of which are parochial, are still served. There are 17 consolidated and 22 one-room schools with a total of 92 teachers. It was considered wiser to take away some of the book stations than to discontinue the school service for two reasons. The station librarians were paid 1c per book circulated for their services. Therefore, when some of these were abandoned, there was a certain amount of money saved. Then, too, children always take home some of the library books left at the school for their families to read and thus they serve a double purpose. Now that there are so many less sub-stations, more adult books are taken to the schools in addition to the regular classroom collections; therefore the boys and girls have

more suitable books to take to the older people and in addition the adults can go to the schools and borrow books there.

The collections of books for these schools are made up with reference to the schools to be visited. For a consolidated school the books are sorted according to grades and a suitable group is taken to each teacher. If there are five teachers, five boxes of books are taken to that school, if three teachers, three boxes, and so on. For the one-room schools there are collections of books, including some for all eight grades. Of course extra books are taken should any teacher need more than his allotment. The books to be returned are checked off the borrowing list, examined, and made ready for the next school. This constant exchange of books has made possible an enormous amount of work with a limited book stock. It has been unnecessary to buy very many more books than if these schools had not been served. In selecting books for these schools several things are considered, the various school booklists, books which have proved most popular in the main library, and the requests from both teachers and pupils on previous trips. Many teachers themselves select the books desired, but in some instances, school is dismissed when the books arrive and the children look over the entire stock and withdraw those they want.

Home reading is emphasized. The ideal is to have all the children do home reading. Since each school has its classroom collection, the teachers do remarkably well in supervising this reading. A certain one-room school with 29 pupils and 8 grades showed an astounding record in home reading. In the second semester of last year these 29 children read 978 books or an average of 33 per pupil. Good books solved the question of leisure time for them. All the teachers say that pupils who have acquired the reading habit advance more rapidly in their studies than those who do little general reading. Slips are prepared at the main library so that each child can keep a record of the name and number of books he has read. This brings about more

reading, because each pupil wants to read more than anyone else in his room, and each school wants to have a greater percentage of books read than is read by any of the other schools.

It is surprising to note the number of non-fiction books perused. The boys and girls seem to be as interested in animals, birds, engineering, radio, geography, Indians, and history, as they are in books by Altsheler, Barbour, Lofting and Seaman. The circulation for these schools for one month is approximately 8,000. No doubt it would be even larger if it were possible to make the trips more frequently. At first the books were delivered every month but now only every other month.

These trips are full of interest for us and serve to establish close contacts between the library and the communities being served. At one sub-station the librarian was the proud possessor of twin calves which she proceeded to name for two of the girls at the library—Gladys and Mary. On a recent visit we asked about their welfare and were told that they had gone the way of all healthy calves. Even now they may be calf-bound book covers on the shelves of some of your libraries!

Only two of our schools are situated in districts difficult to reach in uncertain weather. One of these is about one-fourth mile from the main highway on the top of a steep hill and is reached by two narrow ruts in the road. Often it is necessary to leave the car and carry arm-fuls of books up the hill. Another school is reached by a lane which is ungraveled and therefore so slick after even a slight rainfall that it would be necessary to wear skates in order to convey books to it. It happens that the pupils of these two schools are some of our most voracious readers. The children live so far from town that they are always glad to see any stranger, and even more to receive library books which they may borrow and read. It is a most interesting picture. When they hear the old Ford chugging up to their door, dozens of eyes peer out the windows and, if the teacher permits, dozens

of feet stampede the door in order to be the first to greet the book people. They are all intent on one thing—obtaining the greatest number of good books to read. It makes no difference how big or how little they are, whether they are barefooted with overalls, or wearing new shoes and Sunday suits, pink dresses or blue dresses, they are all boys and girls anxiously receiving their county library service.

One of the teachers places special stress on activities outside the regular curriculum of reading, writing and arithmetic. She has organized a jug band which entertains us every time we call. There are also negro boys who sing with the band and who sound almost like amateur "Mills Brothers".

At one school the children were having a singing lesson one day when we arrived. Twin girls named Frieda and Jean were standing in the front row and the song was *America*. When they had finished, Jean said, "Miss Evelyn, when we sing 'Let Frieda ring,' let's have Frieda ring a bell."

At another school one pupil was continuously absent or tardy with no apparent reason. He lived very close to the school and the teacher decided to send him home for an excuse from his mother every time he was absent. When we arrived he was returning with one of the excuses written on an old flour sack with fringed edge and blue lining. After reading it the teacher handed it to me. It read "Dear Teacher: Didn't you know that it rained yesterday? Johnny ain't no duck!"

But seriously, county library work is a wonderful thing. One cannot fully appreciate that moving feeling of serving others until he has experienced it. It sounds interesting to tell about taking library books to boys and girls who did not even know there was such a thing as a library, but it is an even greater privilege to be present and see the happy expressions on their faces when they are permitted to select their own reading material.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND LEISURE

By Lebert H. Weir, Director, Park-Recreation Service, National Recreation Association

Corn Crib Libraries

In my early years in a rural district in southern Indiana there was an institution which I have cause to remember with deep thankfulness. This was a township library. It was in charge of the township trustee, as were others all over southern Indiana, and because it was kept in the home of the trustee it was open at all times for the drawing and returning of books. In more than one instance the library consisted of a big bookcase in the corn crib of the last possessor. It was a very small library, which I knew, containing, perhaps, not more than two hundred books. But they had been selected very carefully and wisely. There were works on ancient, middle age and modern history, natural philosophy (the natural sciences of today), some of the best examples of English and American poetry and

prose, drama, orations of some of the great orators of the world, the constitution of the United States and works on government—local and national, books on travel and many others. Being encouraged by understanding parents, and having a good deal of leisure time on my hands, in spite of the long hours of work on the farm, I read nearly every volume in this library, not once, but several times. In later years in the university I discovered that several courses in history, literature, government, etc., were more or less like taking a review because of the quality of the books which I had read and studied from the little township library during my early years.

Leisure Time

This little story of an actual experience merely shows the immense importance of

even a small library of carefully selected books as a leisure time institution. With access to such a list of books, and possessed of even a little leisure time, with the ability to read, it is possible for anyone to become a fairly well cultivated personality. In this day, when boys and girls have more leisure time on their hands than was true in my boyhood days, and when everyone has more leisure than was ever thought possible since the days of the Garden of Eden, the library assumes a position of tremendous importance among those agencies for the constructive use of leisure time. That this fact is more or less appreciated by the people is shown by the very great increase in the use of libraries not only in New Hampshire but throughout the whole of the United States during the past several years.

New Hampshire

In my studies for leisure time planning in this state I am profoundly impressed with the foresight and wisdom of the generations that are gone, with respect to the question of libraries. New Hampshire has an amazing number of libraries. I find that of the 234 towns in the state all but eight have libraries and several of them have more than one library. All told there are about 256 local libraries. In addition there are about 15 school and college libraries, one state library, and some museum libraries. Moreover the Public Library Commission sends out numerous traveling libraries to camps, rural schools, and community groups. According to the report of the Commission, 1930-32, there are more books per capita in New Hampshire than in any other state of the Union. The value of libraries was very early appreciated by the leaders of the state as shown by the fact that New Hampshire was the first state in the Union legally to authorize towns to levy taxes for libraries and Peterborough has the distinction of being the first political unit to establish a free public library in the United States. This was about 100 years ago.

It is no doubt true that many of these numerous libraries are inadequately financed; that the number of hours per week some of them are kept open is few; that many of those in charge lack training according to professional standards; that better book service might be rendered in many instances through consolidation of library service in adjacent communities maintaining separate library service; and that better book service might be rendered in some sections of the state through traveling libraries on wheels than through maintaining town libraries. But the wide-flung distribution of these libraries throughout the state represents a great and a grand ideal of human development. It is no discredit to a library to be small. It is the quality of books therein that counts. My early experience teaches me that valuable services can be rendered through the aid of non-professionally trained librarians. Nevertheless it is gratifying to note that more and more officials responsible for local libraries are seeking the advice of the Public Library Commission as to book lists and other matters and that the Commission is paying particular attention to training institutes for local librarians lacking professional training.

Opportunity for Study

I cannot emphasize too strongly that in planning for the use of leisure time of the people of the state, and of visitors to the state, the public library system—state and local—is beyond question one of the most fundamental units of the general plan. If even a modicum of the ever increasing leisure now possessed by the people—young and adult—were spent in reading and study of the books and other material in the numerous libraries, according to some definite plan, there would inevitably result a better understanding of the complex problems of the highly organized society of our day. Our modern society has been turned topsyturvy by the amazing advances in science and invention, yet the average person knows little about the actual details of these fascinating fields of knowledge. There is dawn-

ing a new birth of appreciation of beauty among the people of our country but we have no great culture as yet. The meaning of the ever increasing leisure which science and invention is giving us is opportunity—opportunity to discover the undeveloped resources, powers and qualities of our bodies, minds and souls. In the libraries of this state there is information on what has happened in the worlds of science and invention, of industry and commerce, in government, in international relations, art, letters, law, religion—the entire gamut of human activity and expression, past and present. All this is to be had for the mere asking. There is food for the mind and inspiration for the spirit in these temples which house the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of the past and the fresh experiences of the present. These libraries are a continual challenge to everyone to spend some of his leisure in continuing to grow through learning.

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NOTRE DAME ARCHIVES

The following article written by Jay Walz appeared in the *South Bend Tribune* in February and is worthy of attention for its historical importance and as a picture of the problems of the archivist.

It was an immediate problem a certain Roman Catholic priest of the French settlement in Louisiana had to settle as he sat down to write his superior one day in the year 1717.

A young couple in his parish wanted to marry. They were cousins. The priest thought it would be all right for them to go ahead, but he realized it was a matter for dispensation of a higher dignity.

So he sat down and wrote, anxious only for a favorable reply that would spell happiness or despair for his romantic charges.

The letter was dispatched, and in due time back came the reply. It was a message about 100 words long, in which the proposed

nuptials were sanctioned. The priest reported the decision to the lovers, probably married them. And while they were living happily afterward, the difficulties of the whole affair were forgotten.

Resurrected 200 Years Later

So too, was forgotten the correspondence. Little then could the clergyman have dreamed it would bob up 200 years afterward to revive the whole story, and to form the foundation of the leading archive of Catholic history in America's Middle West.

But somehow or other the bishop's reply survived the ravages of the years, and rests today in a well-guarded fireproof room of the Notre Dame library. You can see it too, a considerably dinged document, frayed and torn, but none the less intact—if you present yourself to the archivist, the Rev. Thomas McAvoy, C. S. C., and tell him you are interested.

It, this ancient example of ecclesiastical approval, is the oldest of 300,000 manuscripts at Father McAvoy's fingertips. And if he told you all that is in them, he would have related the entire history of Catholicism in the Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes region.

Job of Life Time

Some day he hopes to be able to tell that story. Now it is impossible, because even he doesn't know the bounds of historical knowledge bound up in the archive cabinets. True he has spent five years getting the letters and documents in shape—but what is half a decade in a life time job?

This data has been drifting to Notre Dame ever since its founding nearly a century ago. There have been manuscript collectors, like the late James Edwards, the university librarian, who spent more than three decades of his life gathering up every Catholic document he could find.

There have been personalities like Father Sorin and Father Badin on the campus, whose wide correspondence has left a wealth of archive material behind them.

There have been trunk loads of letters of historical interest bequeathed to the university from time to time.

The letters had all been saved and stored in a spare room of the library. They represented a correspondence between parties located in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Realizing their historical importance, and the inavailability of any information that might repose in them, the Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, C. S. C., the university president, five years ago took steps to catalogue them.

He called in one of the younger priests, who had shown ability as an organizer of facts, and instructed him to go to work on the room full of old letters. That priest was Father McAvoy.

Father McAvoy spent two years sorting the letters and finding places for them in cardboard envelopes, which in turn are filed in large steel cabinets. Here they are arranged according to the locality where they were received.

Aware then that he had manuscripts in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish and German as well as in English, the young archivist went to work translating and cataloging. In three years he has handled 5,000 pieces. There are roughly 295,000 more.

Catalog Data

Sometimes a manuscript takes no longer than ten minutes to run through and record for catalog purposes. Then again it may take many hours. On several occasions Father McAvoy has spent three days on single letters because they were badly mutilated or illegibly written. Once he spent ten days.

An archivist has no choice, he says, but to go through everything. Not a single scrap or note can be missed—it may contain knowledge considered of paramount importance some day.

In translating some of the foreign languages, Father McAvoy has had the help of other professors. Students too have been brought into his office to give assistance.

But every piece, however, must pass through the archivist's hands.

There is a well-known phrase applied contemptuously to articles of ancient vintage. "It's so old it belongs in the archives," it goes.

The truth is, however, the opposite. It's new things that are continually being found in archives. That is what makes working in them so interesting, Father McAvoy says.

Odd Facts Uncovered

Sometimes facts brought to light through a perusal of these long forgotten manuscripts are sensational. More frequently they are just interesting.

Take for example, one manuscript which is a petition asking the president of the United States to furnish the territory of Michigan with a missionary to live with the Indians. It was addressed to John Quincy Adams, and bore the picture signatures of more than a dozen Indian braves.

Then there is another letter, the petition of an old bishop asking to be relieved of his duties. It was written in 1885 by John B. Lamy, bishop of the Sante Fe, Ariz., diocese for many years. In the letter in which he tendered his resignation, the bishop told of his enfeebled condition and his desire to pass on his duties to some one else.

The bishop sounds familiar to you, does he? Well, you may have met him before. For he is none other than Jeanne Marie LaTour whom Willa Cather made live in her novel, *Death Comes for the Archbishop*.

MRS. JENNIE B. JESSUP, 1853-1934

On February 26th death claimed Mrs. Jennie B. Jessup, 80-year-old LaPorte woman, who retired a year ago last October after 34 years of service with the LaPorte public library.

Mrs. Jessup passed away at the Ruth C. Sabin home, where she resided. Complications resulting from her advanced age caused Mrs. Jessup's death. She had been in failing health since her retirement from

the library and had been confined to her bed for four weeks.

Mrs. Jessup was, perhaps, as widely known as any person in the city. Through her long association with the library, she had contacts with literally thousands of persons, many of whom she first knew as boys and girls.

In a resolution adopted at the time of her resignation as a member of the library staff, the library board expressed the sentiment of many of her friends.

"To Mrs. Jessup," the resolution read, "who has been associated with the growth of the LaPorte public library for nearly 34 years, the citizens owe a debt of gratitude for service that can never be repaid. Her time, thoughts, strength, in fact her whole life has been ungrudgingly given, her knowledge of LaPorte and its needs, her judgment in times of crisis, have helped more than any one factor in giving the citizens the LaPorte public library as it stands today."

She became associated with the library in 1897, even before it was a public institution, and while it was still owned by the LaPorte Library and Natural History association. After the association gave the library to the city, she remained with it as librarian and with the exception of a three and a half year period, continued as a member of the staff until October 31, 1932. Most of the 34 years of service were as librarian.

Mrs. Jessup was the daughter of Irvin S. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Jessup and was born in New Durham township, LaPorte county, on March 30, 1853. She would have observed her 81st birthday anniversary on March 30.

As a girl, Mrs. Jessup attended Miss Julia Howell's School for Girls in LaPorte and also Mrs. Holmes' Seminary.

In 1894 she was employed in the office of Dr. Dakin, LaPorte physician. In that year, her employer and William Niles, both of whom were interested in the LaPorte Library and Natural History association,

asked her to make an inventory of the books in their library.

The LaPorte Library and Natural History association had been formed in December, 1864, to take over the library and equipment of what had been the LaPorte Reading Room and Library association. The association was housed in a building on Maple avenue, which is now the site of the Elks temple.

It was while making the inventory for the association that Mrs. Jessup became interested in library work. It was her thought at the time that there should be a free public library so that children might benefit from the books.

A number of citizens became interested in her idea and on June 3, 1896, the Library and Natural History association voted to convey all its property to the city of LaPorte, so that a free library could be established.

The association first remodeled the library building, adding a second story, a reading room and children's rooms in wings on both sides of the original building.

On April 23, 1897, the building formally was given over to the board of education with suitable ceremony. At this time the library contained 8,000 volumes and was open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Jessup, of course, was asked to remain as librarian, and her assistant was Mrs. Nellie Clark Brown.

In the latter part of June, 1897, Mrs. Jessup left the library. Although a group of citizens petitioned that she return, she left LaPorte shortly afterward and organized a library in Boise, Idaho, and also one in Greenfield, Ind.

In 1901, she was asked by the LaPorte board of education to return here and again take the position of librarian. She did so and remained in that capacity until 1923. It was at her own request in 1923 that she was relieved of the responsibilities incumbent upon the librarian, and she became assistant librarian. She then remained a

member of the staff until her resignation was accepted on October 31, 1932.

The high point of Mrs. Jessup's service with the library came in 1917 when first steps were taken by school officials to pro-

cure a Carnegie library for the city. An appropriation was obtained from the Carnegie foundation, and the new building was opened on November 6, 1920, with Mrs. Jessup as librarian.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPORT

Riley Hospital Committee

The report of the Riley Hospital committee for 1932-33 covers the campaign and organization of the library in the Rotary Convalescent Home. It hardly seems necessary to review in detail the history of this movement, the work of organization and equipment by the Riley Memorial Association and the Indiana Library Association.

The Riley Hospital committee is indebted to Miss Ernestine Bradford, the Riley Hospital librarian, at this time for a splendid and detailed account of the year's work which we shall embody in our report.

"In October, 1932, a general state wide book drive was launched under the supervision of the Riley Memorial Association. A well planned publicity program was carried out giving definite instructions as to types of books needed, those most desirable for hospital service, need of cash gifts, and calling attention to the special memorial book plate to be placed in each book. Splendid cooperation of Scout organizations, poster displays in the windows of the *Indianapolis News*, donations from Rotary clubs, school children and citizens, all resulted in the collection of approximately 8,500 books. True, many were dilapidated, but there were also many excellent titles."

As librarians we can appreciate the tremendous task of weeding out which resulted. The plan was to do the work entirely with volunteers under the supervision of Miss Bradford but with the great volume of work to be accomplished it was found necessary for Miss Bradford to devote her entire time to this and the Riley Cheer Guild came to the rescue and offered to pay Miss Gladys Fitch \$75.00 to substitute for Miss Brad-

ford at the Central library and the Indianapolis public library paid Miss Helen Jane Brown to substitute in the wards at Riley Hospital. Now the big problem of securing volunteer workers was to be met. Finally after much effort a satisfactory number was secured. Groups from various chapters of the Cheer Guild gave untiring help as did student teachers from Blaker's Teachers' College, members of Shortridge high school Honor Society and their teachers, members of the Jewish Junior Council, girls from Family Welfare Society and wives of the members of the Rotary Club, to which Miss Bradford added many hours of extra service.

As a great deal of space was needed for the preparation of the books, practically the entire fourth floor of the hospital was made available. The hospital provided lunch each day for all volunteers, provided supplies at a cost of \$64.28 to carry on the work and installed typewriters. Even the kindergarten playroom and sewing rooms were used and the children's carts were turned into book wagons to transport the books from one place to another. The task of sorting the 8,500 books and several hundred magazines fell to Miss Bradford alone with the exception of one week's assistance from Mrs. Virginia Besore. The books were divided into groups: books suitable in both title and condition for the hospital; books of good content but in too bad condition to mend which could be used for isolated wards, and the rest to be discarded. After all books had been taken through the eleven familiar processes they were then ready to be transferred to the Convalescent Home to be shelved, a finished collection of 3,080 vol-

umes of which 561 are adult. Magic tales there were waiting for those who will to travel the story book trail.

The book plate, a gift of Miss Blanche Stillson and designed by her, is a most attractive woodblock plate. It pictures a child beside an open casement window, a book upon his lap; in the distance a mountain, with a steep winding path which leads him to a castle of dreams and imagination reached through reading. The plate is inscribed "Riley Hospital Library—presented by".

The opening of the Rotary Library occurred in April, Miss Carrie Scott delightfully entertaining the children with stories, followed with a talk by Miss Bradford on the use of the library and the care of books; a week later a happy Easter party ended the celebration.

The children of Rotary visit the library each Tuesday and Thursday morning as soon as school is out and remain until lunch time and Miss Bradford takes the book cart on the wards at Riley in the afternoon.

In reviewing the work accomplished by Miss Bradford, the number of books circulated and children visited, it seems the time of sixteen hours a week must be most inadequate for the serving of Riley and the Rotary Convalescent Home. From every angle the work has more than doubled.

Circulation 1926-27, 3,973 (approximately 100 children visited each week); 1932-33, 9,497 (200 children visited in Riley and Rotary Convalescent Home).

Besides the general routine work and the thousand and one things necessary to keep a library in running order there is a great opportunity for school reference work, story hours and much else if time allowed. We, as librarians, all agree that *time* is the most used word in our present day vocabulary. It has become compulsory to curtail our service to those well able to make use of our libraries, but does it not seem that the last place to curtail library service should be to those confined to beds of pain—the eager little faces waiting for the book cart.

I feel sure the Riley Hospital Committee voices the sentiments of the I.L.A. in an expression of appreciation to Miss Bradford, for her work and efforts which make it possible to report that the books are now shelved in the room attractively furnished by the I.L.A. and I.L.T.A. The work that has been and will be accomplished through years to come is voiced in the words of the immortal Riley:

"Weed their hearts of weariness
Scatter every care
Down a wake of Angel wings
Winnowing the air.

"Bring unto the sorrowing
All release from pain,
Let the lips of laughter
Overflow again."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In cash, the following gifts were received:

Receipts

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Fox, Indianapolis	\$1.50
Miss Martha Anderson, Indianapolis.	5.00
Miss Helen Richardson, Indianapolis.	1.00
Willing Workers Club, Aurora.....	.50
William D. Bott, Rensselaer.....	20.00
Old papers sold	9.89
Total	\$37.89

Expenditures

Books	\$23.52
Labor	3.00
Supplies	1.35
Total	\$27.87

The balance of \$10.02 is being held to be spent as needed. Every year the interest from the Sarah Banning Fund is available for magazine subscriptions and binding books. The following magazines were subscribed for:

	copies		copies
American Boy ...	2	Every Girl	2
Boys Life	3	Junior Home	2
Child Life	3	Nature	2

National Geographic	3	Popular Mechanics	3	Interest at 5 per cent—Feb. 6, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1932.....	126.12
		Popular Science..	2		
		St. Nicholas	2		\$2,946.27

Gift subscriptions were received as follows:

Child Life	} Mrs. John Delaplane, Kokomo		Paid to V. Besore.....	\$25.00	
American Boy			Paid for Girl Scout prizes.	16.40	
National Geographic			Paid for bookplates.....	9.75	51.15
Wee Wisdom & Youth					\$2,895.12
American Forests	Publishers		Interest at 5 per cent—Jan. 1 to June 30, 1933.....		72.66
American Boy	Anonymous		Balance of principal and interest		\$2,967.78
	Mrs. H. Thomas Hays, Crawfordsville				
Stamp Magazine	Dr. E. T. Thompson, Indianapolis		Principal amount	\$2,820.15	
			Interest balance to June 30, 1933	147.63	\$2,967.78

At the I.L.A. general session at Evansville it was voted "that out of our Riley Fund of \$2,820.15, the Association appropriate a sum not to exceed \$450.00 for the purchase of books for Riley Hospital, this fund to be spent by the hospital librarian at her discretion after the Rotarian and Indianapolis donations have been carefully gone over, our fund to supplement the above gifts." None of the \$450.00 has yet been spent. Since this report Compton's Encyclopedia has been ordered at library price, but has not yet arrived. Of the other \$100 allotted for curtains and posters, one set of posters has been ordered and estimates received on another set.

Received from James W. Carr, Executive Secretary, Riley Memorial Association, Union Trust Co., November 28, 1933.

LIBRARIANS' FUND

November 13, 1933

Total paid by librarians on pledges	\$3,802.95
Expenditures to February 6, 1932:	
Boy Scout handbooks...	\$5.40
Bookplates	8.65
Equipment (Paid to I.U.)	968.75
	982.80
Balance as of Feb. 6, 1932...	\$2,820.15

In the closing of this report the committee feels there should be a continuity in its program, which cannot be accomplished by its members serving for a term of one year. One year is too short a time for carrying through any project. We recommend that the Riley Hospital Committee be made a standing committee, the members being appointed for a term of three years, two members being appointed each year.

Respectfully submitted,

JANE KITCHELL, *Chairman*,
 MARIAN A. WEBB,
 MRS. CAROLINE FOLZ,
 MRS. HELEN THOMPSON,
 GRACE DAVIS,
 ERNESTINE BRADFORD.

I. L. A. COMMITTEES, 1934

The Executive board of the Indiana Library Association met at the state library building, Friday, March 16th. The work of the Association was reviewed, reports heard and committees appointed for the year.

South Bend was selected for the annual meeting place, the Oliver Hotel for headquarters, and the dates October 24th, 25th, 26th. The general program is in the hands

of the president, Miss Bertha Ashby, and Miss Ethel G. Baker is chairman for local arrangements. It was proposed that six round table meetings be held on Thursday morning—Binding and mending, Children and intermediates, Extension, Reference, Circulation, Catalog and accessions.

The appointment of a bindery committee was requested by the prison authorities, especially to investigate the work and equipment at the prison bindery. The following were asked to serve on this committee and report at the annual meeting: William J. Hamilton, chairman, James A. Howard, Frank H. Whitmore, Miss Ethel G. Baker and Paul Byrne. The Legislative committee was deemed very important this year as a study of the financial and tax situation require special study. The members appointed were: Frank H. Whitmore, chairman, James A. Howard, Luther L. Dickerson, Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Miss Annette L. Clark, Miss Edna J. Longley and William M. Harburn.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting the Riley Hospital committee was appointed—two members for each of one, two and three year terms, future appointments to be for three years each, one additional member is to be appointed by the Trustees Association. The appointment: three years, Miss Jane Kitchell, Vincennes, and Miss Ernestine Bradford, Indianapolis; two years, Miss Marian A. Webb, Fort Wayne, and Miss Grace Davis, Terre Haute; one year, Miss Susan Weimer, Muncie, and Miss Margaret Wallace, Gary.

The Membership committee is about the most important committee serving the Association as on its good work depends the promotion of the very life of the Association. The report showed a membership in 1933 of 412, which is a very good membership and displays the loyalty of librarians throughout the state to their work and the Association. The appointments made are: Miss Mary Louise Fitton, Hanover, chairman Miss Marie Peters, Indianapolis Miss Alma Davis, Fort Wayne

Mrs. Georgia Fisher, Corydon
Miss Dorothy V. Agness, Royal Center
Mrs. Gerna Gunnison, Brazil
Miss Mildred Simpser, Rockport
Miss Erma Cox, Martinsville
Miss Myrtle J. Weatherholt, Crawfordsville
Miss Thelma Alford, Fortville
Miss Della Tilman, Wabash

City Representatives

Miss Harriet Barkalow, Indianapolis
Miss Edith Bradford, Indianapolis
Miss Thelma Sullivan, Indianapolis
Miss Velma Shaffer, Gary
Miss Linda Hull, Bloomington
Miss Mary Ruch, Hammond
Miss Alice Van Zanten, Fort Wayne
Miss Marcia Wheeler, Evansville
Miss Mildred Valentine, Terre Haute
Miss Carrie Pulaski, South Bend

With the location of the annual meeting in mind the following were appointed to the Publicity committee: Miss Ella Hodges, Mishawaka, chairman, Miss Mary Welborn, South Bend, and Miss Miriam Netter, Warsaw.

Time was taken for a discussion of the subject of a plan for the development of libraries in the state and the problems to be faced now and in the future. It was thought wise and proper to appoint an Indiana Library Planning Council to make such studies as may be useful and to cooperate with other such planning bodies within or outside the library profession. An attempt was made to represent various types of library activity and power was given to the Council to associate with it active or advisory members from outside the library field. Appointments were made as follows: Miss Bertha Ashby, Bloomington, representing the I.L.A.; William J. Hamilton, Gary, for public libraries; Paul R. Byrne, Notre Dame, for college and university libraries; Miss Ethel Cleland, Indianapolis, special libraries; Miss Barcus Tichenor, Muncie, school libraries; Mrs. John Forrest Brenneman, Columbia City, library trustees; Louis J. Bailey and Miss Hazel B. Warren, state library service.

THE PLAINS INDIANS—A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Evelyn R. Sickels, Head Schools Division, Indianapolis Public Library

In the study of PRIMITIVE LIFE in the lower grades of the elementary schools, a unit of work based on the life of the Plains Indians is being developed. It illustrates one type of Indian life, that of the roving tribes, who had no permanent homes, but followed the grazing herds. The demand for books, pamphlets and pictures has become so great that it is well to make a survey of available material. The Plains Indians lived on the great treeless plains from the Saskatchewan to the Rio Grande in Texas, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The following tribes comprised the Plains Indians:

True Plains Tribes

ARAPAHO (West Central Oklahoma)
 ASSINIBOINE (Northern Montana)
 BLACKFOOT (Southwestern Alberta,
 Northwestern Montana)
 COMANCHE (Southwestern Oklahoma)
 CROW (South Central Montana)
 CHEYENNE (South Central Montana,
 Oklahoma)
 GROS VENTRE or ATSINA (North Central
 Montana)
 TETON SIOUX (North and South Dakota)
 KIOWA-APACHE

Village Tribes on the East

ARIKARA or REE (North Dakota)
 HIDATSA or MINITAREE (North Dakota)
 MANDAN (North Dakota)
 OMAHA (Northeastern Nebraska)
 OSAGE (Oklahoma)
 PONCA (Nebraska and Oklahoma)
 PAWNEE (Oklahoma)
 OTO (Oklahoma)
 IOWA (Kansas, Oklahoma)
 KANSA or KAW (Oklahoma)
 MISSOURI (Oklahoma)
 WICHITA (Oklahoma)
 SIOUX (Dakotas and Nebraska)

Following is a bibliography of the Plains Indians which includes books for both the teacher and for children.

FOR THE TEACHER

- Storm The social studies in the primary grades. Lyons. Agriculture
 Corn, wheat p. 232.
 Rice, p. 299-300
 Bread, p. 247
 Shelter, p. 247-250
 Occupations, p. 242-243
- Grinnell Blackfoot Lodge tales. Scribner.
 Indian legends and stories of adventure as told by the Indians themselves.
- Densmore The American Indians and their music. Woman's Press. Contains valuable material on Indian tribes, home life, languages, arts and crafts, ceremonies, dances, games and music.
- Parker Progressive music series. Teachers Manual I. Silver. Rock-a-bye, Hush-a-bye little papoose, p. 157.
- Stow Boys' games among North American Indians. Dutton. Defending our man (South Dakota) p. 58. Treading-round-the-beaver (South Dakota) p. 123. Grizzly-bear (South Dakota) p. 124.
- Buttree The rhythm of the Redman. Barnes.
 Cheyenne p. 195
 Kiowa p. 215
 Omaha p. 194-201
 Osage p. 127
 Pawnee p. 224
 Sioux p. 109-205
- Chalif Folk dances of different nations. v. 3. The Buffalo dance, p. 41.
- Shafter,
 Mary S. American Indian and other folk dances. Barnes. Indian Corn dance (South Dakota).
- Fletcher,
 Alice C. Indian games and dances, with native songs. Birchard.
- Grinnell The story of the Indian. Appleton. An excellent book on the North American Indian of today, his

- homes and haunts, customs, religion, warfare and sports.
- Lindquist... The red man in the United States. Doubleday. Adult. Fine for study of any tribe.
- Parker,
Arthur C... Indian how book. Doubleday. The habits and customs of Indian tribes well described.
- Salomon... Book of Indian crafts and Indian lore. Harper.
Clothing p. 34, 68, 92.
Shelter p. 130.
Musical instruments, p. 218.
Cooking p. 239.
Games, dances, music ceremonies, p. 260-365.
- Tomkins... Universal Indian sign language of the plains. Indians of North America. Wm. Tomkins, San Diego, Cal.
- PAMPHLET MATERIAL**
- Burrow... The Plains Indians. Teachers College. Columbia Univ. Name, tribe, location, description, shelter, food, clothing, transportation, occupations, music, dances, songs and musical instruments.
- Denver Art Museum. Indian Leaflet series.
No. 2 North American Plains Indians—Hide dressing and bead sewing techniques.
- No. 19... The Plains Indian tipi.
- No. 20... The Plains Indian earth lodge—historic period.
- No. 23... The Plains Indian tribes—location, population and culture.
- No. 24... Plains Indian clothing.
- No. 37... The Blackfoot Indians.
- No. 38...
- No. 41... The Sioux or Dakota Indians. Divisions, history and numbers.
- Industrial Arts Cooperative Service. 519 W. 121st Street, N. Y. C. Indians of the plains, p. 5-8.
- Wissler,
Clark... Social life of the Blackfoot Indians. (Anthropological papers, v. 7, pt. 1) American Museum of Natural History.
- Wissler,
Clark... Costumes of the Plains Indians. (Anthropological papers, v. 17, pt. 2) American Museum of Natural History.
- Meigs... As the crow flies. Macmillan. A story of the days when Zebulon Pike made his first exploration up the Mississippi river.
- Meigs... New moon. Macmillan. Boys will like this story of an orphan Irish boy who comes to America and makes friends in the wilderness with an Indian boy and girl.
- Meigs... The willow whistle. Macmillan. A story of pioneer days in the middle west with a visit to a friendly Sioux Tribe.
- Fox,
Florence... Indian primer. A. B. C. Stories of five types of Indian life with history, myths and legends pertaining to each type.
- La Rue... Little Indians. Macmillan. Simple stories of Indian child life arranged as a reader for little children.
- Maguire... Two little Indians. Flanagan. Simple reading on Indian life.
- Proudfoot... Hiawatha industrial reader. Rand. Picture writing, p. 138-9.
- Brooks,
Dorothy... Stories of the red children. Ed. Pub. Co. What the Plains Indians believed about the wind, stars and rain.
- Connelley... Indian myths. Rand. Some may be read by children with superior reading ability.
- Cowles... Indian nature myths. Flanagan. The beginning of birds (Blackfeet) p. 33-36. Why the aspen leaves are never still (Blackfeet) p. 83-87.
- Dixon... Injun babies. Putnam. Interesting colored pictures and bars of music accompany the stories of child-life, which are good to tell or read aloud to younger children.
- Eastman... Wigwam evenings; Sioux folk tales. Little.
- Grinnell... Blackfeet Indian stories. Scribner. Over 25 stories handed down for

- generations among the Blackfeet Indians, with a brief account of the life and customs of the tribe.
- Johnson.....Animal stories the Indians told. Knopf. Coyote and the turkeys roll down hill (Pawnee) p. 21-23.
- Judd.....Wigwam stories. Ginn.
- Lybach.....Indian legends. Lyons.
- Morris.....Stories from mythology; North American. Marshall Jones. The great plains, p. 101-112.
- Pratt.....Legends of the red children. Am. Bk. Co.
- Wilson.....Myths of the red children. Ginn.
- Zitkala-Sa..Old Indian legends. Ginn. Short fairy tales taken from the lips of Dakota Indians.
- Schwartz...Five little strangers. Am. Bk. Co. The little red child, p. 7-39.
- Allen.....Indians, North American. (Century of Progress Wonder Library). Colortext publications. 620 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
- Arnett.....Tak a mere and Tonhon. Beckley-Cardy.
- Buffalo Child Long Lance. Long Lance. Cosmopolitan. A vivid recounting of the tribal life and ceremonies of the Canadian Blackfeet by Chief Long Lance who as a boy of the tribe watched or took part in the experiences he describes.
- Chase.....Children of the wigwam. Ed. Pub. Co. Plains tribes.
- Dearborn...How the Indians lived. Ginn. A good text book. Appearance of Indians, p. 3-10. Indian homes and camp, p. 10-28. Food, p. 28-75. Clothing, p. 83-98. Occupations, p. 98-143. Education of children, p. 162-8. Indian beliefs, p. 168-174. Indian music, p. 182-9. The Indian today, p. 193-195.
- Deming.....Indians in winter camp. Laidlaw. The life of Little Eagle is continued in "Indians in winter camp."
- Deming.....Little Eagle; a story of Indian life.
- Laidlaw. A simple picture of the everyday life of a little Indian boy, arranged in the form of a reader.
- Deming.....Many snows ago. Stokes. Simple, authentic stories of the Indians of our forests and plains.
- Deming.....Red people of the wooded country. Whitman.
- Eastman...Indian boyhood. Little. Author a Sioux. Describes his own boyish training, playmates, games, hunting, forest adventures, feasts, etc.
- Husted.....Stories of Indian children. Public School Pub. Co. About the family life of the Indian before the coming of the white man.
- Johnston...Famous Indian chiefs. Page. Red Cloud, p. 410-424. Sitting Bull, p. 425-455.
- Nida.....Little White Chief. Flanagan.
- Schultz.....Sinopah, the Indian boy. Houghton Plains tribes. True story of a Blackfoot Indian boy. Useful to teachers because of its detailed description of Indian customs.
- Standing Bear, Luther, Sioux Chief. My Indian boyhood. Houghton. An interesting account of life among the Sioux Indians written in a clear and attractive style by a member of the tribe.
- Starr.....American Indians. Heath. Deals with every aspect of Indian life from Alaska to Yucatan.
- Eggleston,
Edw.....Stories of American life and adventure. Am. Bk. Co.
A foot race for life, p. 152.
Loretto and his wife, p. 158.
A Blackfoot story, p. 163.
The lazy, lucky Indian, p. 191.
- Deming.....Little Indian folk. Stokes. Duplicate of part of the author's "Indian child life."
- Deming.....Little red people. Stokes. Nine stories of Indian child life. Duplicate of part of her "Indian child life."

SOME NEW BOOKS

Indiana Books

Otho Winger, president of Manchester College, has recently published an attractive booklet depicting the historic interest of Eel river with special emphasis on the famous Indian—Little Turtle. There is certainly a need for such pamphlets in Indiana libraries. North Manchester, Indiana, 1934. 25c.

Of equal interest and attractiveness is an illustrated booklet prepared by Curtis B. Shake on *The Old Vincennes cathedral and its environs*. It gives an historical account of the Old Cathedral including pioneer educational movements centering about it and mentions particularly the work of Father Gibault and Bishop Bruté. Vincennes, Ind., Old Cathedral Association of Vincennes, 1934.

Margaret Weymouth Jackson's latest novel is *Kindy's Crossing*. It centers about changes in standards and fortunes in a mid-western community and more specifically of the family of Bert Inness. He rises from poverty in the nineties to phenomenal wealth in the later boom period and finally encounters the depression. The novel holds the interest and gives vivid character portrayal. However, in the words of the A. L. A. *Booklist* "Extremely conservative communities may object to some of the incidents." Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1934. \$2.00.

A history of Earlham College has just been issued in mimeographed form by Opal Thornburg, registrar of Earlham.

Raymond W. Pence, professor of English at DePauw University, has recently edited a collection entitled *Short stories of today*. It supplements his well known earlier collection *Short stories by present day authors*. Consequently only stories published later than 1922 are included. It is the purpose of the editor to include representative stories of a wide range and those which show the different manner of short story writing. His prime motive is to stimulate an interest in the present day short story. N. Y., Macmillan, 1934. \$1.00.

The blond countess is an exciting novel of the secret service in Washington, D. C., at the time of the World War. The author, Herbert O. Yardley, is from Worthington, Indiana. N. Y., Longmans, 1934. \$2.00.

John Tasker Howard in his recent biography *Stephen Foster, America's troubadour* includes an account of Foster Hall and its extensive collection of songs and other items relating to Foster which have been assembled by J. K. Lilly of Indianapolis.

A revised edition of *A workbook in Indiana history* by Gale Smith has been published. The book is intended as a practical text with questions, maps, and exercises for classes in Indiana history in both elementary and high schools. The book contains a vast amount of information on the history of the state and is very suggestive to teachers and pupils. The author is superintendent of the Rensselaer schools. Fowler, Ind., Benton Review shop., Rev. ed., 1934. 35c.

Howard Stephenson, a native of Indianapolis, uses as a background for his novel *Glass* the gas boom days of the nineties in Indiana and Ohio gas fields. It is the story of George Rod's struggle against the glass factories and his efforts to turn his son against them. He has an almost fanatical hatred for the factories and love for farming. N. Y., Claude Kendall, 1934. \$2.50.

MARGUERITE H. ANDERSON.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

A third supplement to Mudge's *Guide to reference books* has just been issued by the A.L.A. It reviews and evaluates about 600 reference books and sets and new volumes of works in progress appearing from January, 1931, to about the middle of 1933. This combines Miss Mudge's twenty-second and twenty-third annual surveys of reference works. The compilation is called *Reference books of 1931-1933*, covers 87 double column pages, and is priced at \$1.25. The index is cumulative for all three supplements.

A manual on classification has appeared with the A.L.A. imprint under the title *Classification: an introductory manual*. It is prepared by Margaret Herdman, Associate director, School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, and is designed to replace No. 18 of the old manuals series. Miss Herdman covers general principles, criteria of a good classification scheme, notation, shelf arrangement, and discusses in turn the Dewey, Cutter, Library of Congress, and Brussels classification systems. An extensive bibliography is particularly valuable. The pamphlet is priced at 35c.

The A.L.A. reports that nearly 8,000 copies of the first edition of Akers' *Simple library cataloging* were sold. A new edition has just been issued. Expanded from 95 to 173 pages, it covers the fundamentals of cataloging, classification, and subject headings in clear simple language, with reproductions of many sample cards which illustrate actual practice. Miss Akers was an instructor in the Wisconsin Library School when the first edition of her book appeared. She is now Acting director of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina. Her new book is priced at \$1.50.

Popular libraries of the world, published by the A.L.A., has been selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the "Fifty books of the year." It is a conspectus of the popular library movement in some forty-eight countries, each chapter contributed by a well qualified person in that country. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick is the editor. The book was designed by William E. Kittredge of the Lakeside Press.

Library literature, 1921-1932, announced for A.L.A. publication last year, is now completed. Its 35,000 entries, arranged like the *Readers' Guide*, cover 430 double column pages. It indexes all library literature in English published during the past twelve years. The Junior Members Round Table of the A.L.A., under Lucile M. Morsch as editor, is responsible for the work. The book is priced at \$10.

A short list of books of the reader and primer type for public libraries and schools

has recently been issued by the A.L.A. It is called *Easy reading books for the first three grades*. Individual titles as well as series are included. Single copies are available for 10c in stamps. Apply to the A.L.A. for quantity prices. The list was compiled by the Section for Library Work with Children.

The A.L.A. is announcing for late summer or early fall a *Bibliography of occupations*, prepared by Willard E. Parker for the National Occupational Conference and to be published jointly by the N.O.C. and the A.L.A. It will contain about 9,000 annotated entries, grouped under some 550 job classifications. It is by far the most comprehensive undertaking of this kind in its field. Without sacrificing useful features, the publishers hope to keep the price in the neighborhood of \$3.

In a new edition of *The library in the school* Lucile F. Fargo has reflected the newer developments in education and interpreted them in terms of library service. She has drawn upon experiments, surveys, and reports of objective studies. Statistics, standards, and bibliographies have all been brought to date. Her reading references in fact are one of the book's strongest features as they cover the whole background—both school and library. Like the first edition this one is issued by the A.L.A. and priced at \$3.00.

The annual selection of between 250 and 300 books actually found most useful in libraries has just been issued by the A.L.A. *Booklist Books, 1933* describes, classifies, and gives cataloging information for 275 titles selected by vote of librarians in the field. Libraries which do not subscribe for the *Booklist* could make good use of this selection, the cream of the publisher's output. It is priced at 65c.

A REVIEW

THE STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANT: a workbook, bibliography and manual of suggestions, by Wilma Bennett.

In this book of Miss Bennett's "The Student Library Assistant" the busy school li-

brarian has at last available just such a workbook as she has long been looking for and possibly hoping that some day she might produce from her work with student assistants.

The course is planned to cover two years with regular periods in the library and one recitation period a week. It is minutely worked out covering every phase of the work keeping a careful balance between practical work and study. There are detailed bibliographies so that smaller libraries which cannot have all the sources available will find some references to material they do have. In the suggested activities listed in each chapter are innumerable good ideas from which the librarian can choose those best fitted or most needed in her particular library. The forms to be used are all illustrated with exact dimensions indicated so that the work will be uniform without much time being consumed in giving instructions. For those giving a shorter course and wishing to use only some of the lessons the chapters are most conveniently printed in separates, punched to fit a standard notebook and can be purchased at quantity rates.

In her preface Miss Bennett says: "The use of student assistants is general and there is felt a need for some means of training pupils in order that their time may not be exploited by confining their activities to the repetition of simple mechanical tasks. The experience of the student assistant should be such as to give him a wide knowledge of the resources of a library and how to use them; the pre-vocational try-out experience in library work is also of value, though secondary to the familiarity with the use of books and libraries, which is as valuable to all students as to those few who are interested in library work as a profession." Surely if this course is followed entirely we will be training some very intelligent library patrons for the future and for those who later wish to take library training the path will be made considerably smoother. It is possible that many libraries will not be able to give the full course, but the work is so arranged that some of the more ad-

vanced work on the card catalog, for instance, might be omitted and we would still be training good library users.

It is indeed a book which will save the school librarian much time, but it seems wise to sound this note of warning: it must not be allowed to take the place of all preparation. As in the case of any good laboratory manual, the instruction will be effective just insofar as the teacher takes the time to go over the material carefully beforehand and adapts it to her situation. The book is published by H. W. Wilson Co. at \$2.40.

JOHANNA KLINGHOLZ.

BOOK LOST!

The State library received in an unmarked package a copy of McCann's *Ship model making* which has no library name in it. It was purchased from the Capital Book Shop December 12, 1933, and the charge date is Dec. 26, '33. There is a reference to "Waterman's addition" on a re-register card. Please write to editor if it is yours.

THE LIBRARY BOARD AND THE LIBRARIAN

The board of trustees should be the legislative body, determining the policies of the library, representing the community in making the library an effective educational and recreational agency for all the people. One of the most important functions of the trustees is to assure that the town governing body, which levies the taxes, appropriates adequate amounts in the city budget to enable the library to fulfill effectively its proper place in the community. The president of the board of trustees of the library is equivalent to the chairman of the board of directors of a corporation, with similar powers and duties. As with any board of directors, there is an obligation to conduct all meetings in strict accordance with parliamentary procedure, with recorded votes, with full knowledge of the state laws and with all records on file in the library.

The librarian is really the chief executive, responsible to the board of trustees, administering the physical operation of the

plant in accordance with the *policies* established by the trustees. The librarian should be the expert in the technic of all internal library affairs, the purchase and cataloging of books, the supervision of the work of the staff, be competent to advise the board on matters of policy because of training, experience and frequent contact with other librarians, and in general be able to make the library an integral and potent factor in the lives of the people.

The librarian should of course attend all regular meetings of the trustees. It is recommended that, as in most libraries, she serve as clerk of the board, taking and later preparing the minutes. She should present regular monthly reports, with discussions of policies and recommendations.

The members of the board should have contacts with the librarian frequently enough to understand the new problems which arise and to make the librarian feel their interest and backing. It is not, however, the function of the trustees to instruct the librarian in how the internal work should be carried on, nor to supervise the staff. Nothing destroys the prestige of the librarian more quickly than to have trustees instruct or confer with individual employees with reference to the internal work of the library.

The librarian should be recognized as the activating head, responsible not only for the smooth successful operation of the library plant, but also for a service which

will satisfy the citizens of the community. By such results should she be judged.

As a library develops from a small community affair operated by volunteers or by poorly paid untrained workers, the usefulness of the traditional committees of trustees ceases to have a place in the organization, especially committees composed of one person who in time becomes virtually a dictator.

MARGERY C. QUIGLEY,
WILLIAM E. MARCUS,
In New York Libraries.

Indiana Documents Received at the State Library During January and February, 1934

- *Conservation, Department of. Outdoor Indiana, February 1934.
- *Conservation, Department of. Outdoor Indiana, March 1934.
- *Health, Board of. Bulletin v. 37, No. 1, January 1934.
- Journal of the Convention of the People of Indiana (Repeal convention).
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home. Report 1933.
- State Sanatorium. Report 1933.

March, 1934

- *Architects, Board of. Roster of Registered Architects 1933-1934.
- *Blind, Board of Industrial Aid for. Report 1933.
- Charities, Board of. Bulletin No. 212, March 1934.
- *Conservation, Dept. of. Outdoor Indiana, April 1934.
- *Excise Director. Regulations No. 3.
- Ft. Wayne School. Report 1933. (Also contains report of Muscatatuck Colony).
- *Health, Board of. Bulletin v. 37, No. 2, February 1934.
- *Health, Board of. Bulletin v. 37, No. 3, March 1934.
- *Public Health, Division of. Housing Laws. Year Book, 1933.
- * Not given to the Library for distribution.

NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

Anderson. An insidious gas attack caused the public library to close temporarily in March. The presence of a sickening gas became pronounced and the fire chief was called to investigate. It was found that the library's coal supply was burning underneath. It was necessary to shovel the coal out into the alley.

Bloomington. The American Legion Auxiliary has collected 115 children's books for the public library and the drive is continuing.

Bourbon. Mrs. Ernest Thomas has resigned as librarian and her place filled by Miss Mary Fribley.

Columbia City. The Peabody library has received for the fourth consecutive year the prize awarded by the Hoosier Salon for the most patrons according to population of city. The canvas, valued at \$200, was painted by Lucie Hartharth of Chicago and is entitled "Garden Flowers."

Elkhart. At a recent meeting of the library board a survey of library service was

proposed. Its purpose is to learn the distribution of patronage and secure a record of the kinds of service most used. On a day chosen each visitor who goes into the library is given a card on which to make notes of his use of the library, his occupation and address. There is space, also, for any comments the patron cares to make about the library's resources and the degree of usefulness to him. The result is quite impersonal since no names need be signed to the notes.

February 17th was the day chosen, and of the 1,300 who visited the library, 1,094 returned cards filled out. In tabulating the cards, the committee found that half the women who came listed themselves as housewives. One-fourth of the adults were young persons of high school age. Factory workers ranked third as a group, and teachers fourth. Patrons came from every district of the city and from many surrounding towns. Men numbered 372, 378 were women and 344 were children. Practically every occupation pursued in Elkhart was represented. Regular statistics for the day showed a total of 1,403 books loaned, of which 847 were adult books. Of the 559 fiction titles loaned 59 were detective stories.

The public library is engaging in a "Treasure hunt." The treasures are found on the library shelves. The hunters are well-known patrons. Each week for a time a chosen patron hunts out favorites among the books which are shelved apart where all who enter may see and choose them for their own pleasure. Older books are brought into the limelight that are quite as good as current books which the library cannot afford to buy. They remain on the "Favorite Book Shelf" for a week, or until borrowed. Good publicity has been secured.

Evansville. A gift of 4,438 pieces of music was made to the public library in February by the Central high school. It is incorporated into the music collection of the library which is being classified and made ready for circulation.

Miss Marianna Andres from the 1933 class at Western Reserve library school has been

added to the staff of children's workers at the public library.

Fort Wayne. Announcement is made by the superior, Sister Mary Stanislaus of the Sisters of Providence, St. Augustine's academy, that Miss Mary McLeigh of Pittsburgh, Pa., has accepted the position of librarian at the academy. Miss Helen Clark spent ten days in reorganization work at the library.

Gary. The following notes from the annual report of Mr. Hamilton are helpful.

For the first time in four years the 1933 circulation of the Gary public library shows a decrease—3% or 29,547 volumes. With a circulation of 913,105 in 1933, compared to 644,560 in 1930, the cost per capita has been reduced from 97 cents to 62 cents, due largely to budget cuts of nearly 50 per cent. For the same years the cost per volume circulated dropped from 17.6 cents to 7.9 cents.

Loss in circulation is laid to overinflated circulation during Home-coming week late in 1932, less leisure for reading as adults have obtained employment, and the few new titles that could be bought with a limited budget.

We have appreciated keenly the sympathetic spirit which the public has shown in receiving the reduced service which we are able to give. They realize even while they regret it, that it is impossible to keep stock and service up to former standards with a budget reduced almost 50 per cent. The new system of charging for special services such as placing reserves, inter-library loans and the use of the auditorium has aroused practically no unfavorable comment.

There were 38,235 cardholders at the close of the year, compared to 37,454 a year ago, the report continues. Of these 24,371 are adults—21,606 in Gary and 2,765 in the townships—while 13,864 are juvenile—11,384 city and 2,480 township.

With 4,816 more volumes on hand, the total book stock at the close of 1933 was 155,444. Of this amount 85,484 adult volumes and 46,434 juveniles are in the city system. "Here," says Mr. Hamilton, "we

should notice the increase of 33 per cent in books worn out in use over last year, 3,317 volumes as against 2,520. This is not only due to heavy circulation, but to the extra strain on popular titles because of our inability to buy new copies or to replace old ones."

Withdrawal of telephones from four city branches and Hobart as an economy step led to arrest of two boys and their arraignment in police court. They took possession of a branch library and bullied the librarian for two hours, ransacking drawers and shelves, and taunting the librarian meanwhile about her inability to summon help.

The civil works service allowed two women for cleaning the book stacks, two for mending books which have gone to pieces under heavy circulation, one for copying county commissioners' records from 1838 to the Civil war, and one for indexing the volumes of the Lake County Old Settlers and Historical Society's publications.

The younger members of our staff regard as a somewhat rueful joke the fact that our colored cleaning women are paid \$12 for 24-hour week, while the high school graduates of two or three years' experience whom we employ to meet and serve the public obtain \$12 for a 42-hour week.

Charges of five cents for reserving books and 10 cents for inter-library loans are being made. The use of the central library auditorium now calls for payment of \$1 to help pay light and heating bills.

Employment of an evening guard and CWA teacher has reduced disorder among patrons of high school age.

Book-snatchers who last year walked out of various library branches with 2,064 volumes valued at \$2,500 exhibited a variety of interest, ranging from books on etiquette to home lessons in tap dancing. Half the books stolen were juvenile volumes. Of the remainder two-thirds were fiction and one-third non-fiction. The latter group, being more valuable, will be replaced insofar as possible. Popular among book-snatchers were grammar books in English, Polish,

Italian, Spanish and Serbian. Strangely, the identical volumes were missed in two or three branches.

Miss Margaret Neeld is the librarian of the Lew Wallace high school library. She is an Illinois library school graduate, 1932.

Mrs. Elizabeth Battin Moe, a graduate of the Wisconsin library school and attending the Michigan university library school, has accepted a position for the present semester on the school library staff.

Grandview. The Boonville Glee Club and the Graham Orchestra gave a concert in Grandview February 11th for the benefit of the library book fund. The gross receipts were above sixty dollars, a much appreciated addition.

Hobart. Miss Dorothy Wood, formerly librarian at Hobart and later in the Meadville Theological School library at the University of Chicago was married to Rev. Harry Swanson, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Buffalo, N. Y., at her home in Hobart March 5th.

Indianapolis. A checking parcel system designed to prevent "shoplifting" of books has been installed at the Central building of the public library. Under the plan patrons will be asked to check all parcels, bags, brief cases and packages with a guide stationed inside the front entrance. The guide will instruct persons who are leaving the building to pass through the lane next to the assistant who is held responsible for stamping books which are being taken from the building. Persons having no library books will be passed through the middle lane, but they will be asked to show any other books they may have in their possession at the time.

The checking service will have the double effect of providing a convenience for library patrons and guarding against the surreptitious removal of books by irresponsible persons who place them in handbags and other containers. Indianapolis borrowers have reached a total of 140,000 registered

readers annually, making it impossible to maintain familiarity with patrons. The Central library alone serves from two thousand to three thousand patrons daily.

More than 800 volumes, mainly on English literature and European history, have been added to the Butler University library through the gift of the widow and children of the late Benjamin F. Kinnick, who was graduated from the university in 1871.

Value of carefully selected reading matter in recovery of a hospital patient is emphasized in the Methodist hospital's newly completed library, which opened in March. The former library occupied one room in the south wing of the main floor. In its present location north of the main lobby, four rooms have been consolidated to house books and magazines.

Under the personal supervision of Mrs. Chauncey D. Meier, president of the White Cross Library guild, the barren hospital rooms have been transformed into an inviting reading room. The shelves which line the rooms are of walnut and are built in. Softly tinted walls, colorful rugs and draperies, reading lamps and upholstered furniture contribute to the department's charm.

Each day Miss Minnette L. Yeomans, the new librarian, who recently came from Danville, Ill., makes the rounds of patients' rooms, supplying books to those who wish them.

Members of the library guild assist each afternoon, staying at the desk while Miss Yeomans makes these visits.

The library, in addition to patients, serves guests, nurses, members of the hospital staff and personnel. Ten magazines come in every month. From 1,000 to 1,500 books are given out monthly.

The secretary's record books of the Indianapolis Matinee Musicale, which was started in 1877, were turned over to the State library March 9. A little ceremony was made of the event, the club meeting in the Smith library, with addresses by club presidents. The club was formerly known as the Ladies' Matinee Musicale and

is believed to be the second oldest women's music club in the United States, the oldest being the Rossini Club of Portland, Me.

The librarian of the National Library at Canberra, Australia, Kenneth Binns, spent a day visiting the state and public libraries in April. Canberra is the new federal city established in Australia just before the World War. The first section of the National library building is under construction and Mr. Binns is on a tour of American and English libraries with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation.

Miss Carrie E. Scott of the public library and Miss Edna Johnson, instructor in the English department at Indiana University, have prepared an "Anthology of Children's Literature" which will be published by Houghton Mifflin this spring. Miss Evelyn Sickels is the author of the contest story featured in *Boys' Life* for December, 1933. One hundred titles of books are hidden in the column entitled "Westward Ho."

Inventory of the public library and eight branches was taken by eighteen CWA workers who worked until March 31. Twenty-seven women from the FERA are now engaged in thoroughly cleaning the book-stacks and furniture of the library. Others are being assigned to book-mending and to helping with the inventory of the remaining branches.

The location of the charging desks in several branch library buildings is being changed for the purpose of providing a strict oversight of out-going books. The self-charging system has now been installed in all but four branches.

Several classes in the Emergency Educational Relief Administration have been held in public library buildings. Attractive folders introducing the library's departments and resources were distributed to 3,000 students in some 25 FERA agencies over the city.

Much attention is being attracted by a group of dioramas which were made for the Century of Progress Exposition and are now lent to the public library by the G. & C. Mer-

riam Company, publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. One series depicts six notable events in history contemporary with the earlier editions of Webster's Dictionary. The other series illustrates by means of life-like classical and medieval scenes the origin of six familiar English words.

Three vacancies on the public library staff have been filled by the following temporary appointments: Mrs. Edna F. Kiser to the Loan desk, Mrs. Marion S. Adams to the Teachers' Special library, and Mrs. Mary Wheeler Wells to the Reference department.

Kewanna. The library board has elected Miss Allene Moore as librarian to succeed Mrs. John Barnett, who has held the position since the library was established.

Logansport. The public library received an unusual mural painting done by Charles Surendorf, a local artist. It is six by four feet and titled "Deportation of the Pottawattomi Indians."

Marion. The Marion College library received a gift of 3,500 volumes in the past three months. Dr. J. A. Huffman, theology dean, presented the books from the defunct Winona college.

Martinsville. Tag day and special donations by community clubs and a silver tea given by the American Legion Auxiliary served to raise the \$75.00 necessary to pay for materials used in CWA improvements at the library.

Middletown. Mrs. Mary Clifton has resigned as librarian of the public library and will be succeeded by Miss Martha McMullen, who will attend summer library school.

New Albany. An intensive one week book campaign has been conducted by the American Legion Auxiliary for the benefit of the public library. The number of books received totaled 1,200, and more are promised. Cash gifts by individuals and clubs amounted

to over \$125.00. Fine publicity was given by the *Tribune* over several weeks with special articles, and a prize award to the best high school student's essay on the work of the library.

Rushville. The public library received a beautiful globe in February. It is a gift of the Rush County Chautauqua Association, rests on a solid walnut stand and is eighteen inches in diameter. It has many interesting features, all the latest boundaries are marked.

Salem. Miss Elsie McGill is the new assistant librarian at the public library. The library is open only three days a week because of financial conditions.

Topeka. A public library fund was started in March when a public auction of merchandise, donated by Topeka merchants, was held and the proceeds turned into the fund. Booster tags were also sold. About \$30 was realized.

Vincennes. Mayor Kimmell has presented to the public library three large photographs and accounts of the new cruiser, Vincennes, which is under construction for the U. S. Navy.

The newspaper room has been transformed into an Indiana room where pamphlets, maps and other materials on Indiana will be kept. The shelves have been reconstructed to make files of newspapers more accessible.

Walkerton. A new section of steel shelving was added to the library in February to make ready for a steadily growing list of books. The case is double faced and six feet long.

Waterloo. Miss Alice Phillips is in charge of the public library for a three months period. Miss Leora Yeagy, who has been employed at the library for twenty-four years, has been granted a leave of absence due to ill health.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1933

(Libraries reporting by April 28)

City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Akron.....	2,573	1,443	8,448	30,064	\$1,683
Albion.....	3,758	2,090	6,619	36,153	1,688
Alexandria.....	7,330	3,180	9,280	55,052	2,799
Anderson.....	43,548	29,552	47,965	247,777	22,121
Angola.....	3,652	2,515	7,680	23,191	1,807
Atlanta.....	4,246	1,735	7,439	42,509	2,154
Attica.....	4,195	2,320	12,583	30,450	1,383
Auburn.....	7,208	2,105	10,558	54,688	3,516
Aurora.....	5,039	3,407	7,859	25,495	2,178
Avon.....	1,454	872	5,819	19,202	947
Bedford.....	18,631	8,797	24,700	148,458	4,426
Bicknell.....	8,492	6,106	11,597	111,439	2,493
Bloomfield.....	3,780				
Bloomington.....	35,974	14,940	33,271	273,267	10,460
Bluffton.....	5,074	3,662	15,305	68,411	4,290
Boonville.....	6,911	2,679	14,354	51,604	1,700
Borden.....	1,325				
Boswell.....	1,432				
Brazil.....	9,383	2,041	20,124	71,893	4,137
Bristol.....	1,388	914	8,354	37,477	571
Brook.....	1,416	547	5,366	9,321	1,258
Brookston.....	1,892	1,412	4,470	12,390	1,142
Brookville.....	3,949	2,841	9,120	36,704	2,773
Brownsburg.....	2,602	1,409	6,496	19,873	1,480
Brownstown.....	1,758	1,435	3,461	29,832	460
Butler.....	3,315	1,609	6,555	21,504	894
Cambridge City.....	4,833	3,478	18,709	85,791	3,323
Cannelton.....	2,265	1,950	3,298	14,495	431
Carlisle.....	2,974	1,476	5,612	20,254	1,168
Carmel.....	2,803	1,715	6,698	12,238	818
Carthage.....	1,783	1,038	7,290	12,895	882
Centerville.....	2,218	1,700	5,344	21,500	1,094
Charlestown.....	2,725				
Churubusco.....	2,205				
Clayton.....	2,193	739	1,649	13,387	405
Clinton.....	13,573		29,416	161,992	2,604
Coatesville.....	1,485	900	7,713	21,401	1,674
Colfax.....	1,509	1,157	3,291	13,937	953
Columbia City.....	6,952	4,055	16,745	59,427	4,348
Columbus.....	24,864	8,145	30,758	322,491	10,848
Connersville.....	12,795	5,904	15,059	116,716	5,669
Converse.....	1,886	771	6,629	13,311	477
Corydon.....	5,732	2,627	5,601	24,000	2,177

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

CITY	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Covington.....	2,817	1,318	6,876	16,403	1,153
Crawfordsville.....	13,568	9,104	31,596	177,843	8,540
Crown Point.....	6,232	2,927	11,883	50,947	4,244
Culver.....	2,994	1,876	5,770	19,791	2,366
Danville.....	3,131	1,300		30,734	1,934
Darlington.....	1,566	917	7,305	13,741	1,074
Decatur.....	6,490	744*	10,228	29,696	1,109
Delphi.....	3,198	3,000	16,842	32,055	2,739
Dublin.....	727	581	5,757	7,443	390
Dugger.....	4,304	2,000	4,020		583
Dunkirk.....	2,583	2,241	4,271	14,045	630
Earl Park.....	1,031	852	8,197	27,950	1,305
East Chicago.....	54,784	13,725	49,814	330,911	30,648
Edinburg.....	2,930	1,866	5,821	35,229	978
Elkhart.....	32,949	17,228	44,467	280,275	14,965
Elwood.....	13,499	6,594	14,963	101,316	6,736
Evansville.....	113,320	33,596	176,062	547,642	80,463
Evansville (Willard).....	102,249	7,648	64,742	171,148	7,817
Fairmount.....	2,056	1,744	3,550	13,683	754
Farmersburg.....	993				
Farmland.....	853	653	2,016	7,891	425
Flora.....	2,358	964	8,626	28,606	1,796
Fort Branch.....	2,378	997	5,233	12,726	809
Fortville.....	2,470	1,221	7,822	25,152	2,248
Fort Wayne.....	146,743	68,607	215,869	1,184,641	94,265
Fowler.....	6,247	4,010	19,825	119,847	4,494
Francesville.....	1,262	753	4,198	23,265	1,059
Frankfort.....	12,969	7,880	25,879	139,250	7,507
Franklin.....	8,989	3,792	22,950	105,798	5,694
Fremont.....	1,387				
French Lick.....	4,959	961	4,614	22,028	655
Garrett.....	5,715	2,902	9,232	50,748	2,978
Gary.....	117,516	38,235	155,444	912,105	72,929
Gas City.....	5,749	285*	6,076	19,751	2,568
Goodland.....	1,585	902	4,956	26,041	1,696
Goshen.....	12,006	6,195	22,097	212,400	7,648
Grandview.....	1,788	1,071	3,033	8,037	402
Greencastle.....	6,658	2,688	12,721	82,258	4,029
Greenfield.....	5,817	3,720	14,196	48,036	3,287
Greensburg.....	5,702	2,942	13,496	71,658	5,070
Greentown.....	2,305	1,031	3,740	14,561	845
Greenwood.....	4,217	1,591	7,650	39,866	1,645
Hagerstown.....	2,359	1,487	7,113	30,586	2,297
Hammond.....	64,560	19,124	96,474	749,724	38,903
Hartford City.....	8,096	3,150	19,085	44,637	2,454
Hebron.....	1,982	946	4,818	20,065	1,778

City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Huntingburg	4,396	1,363	5,894	24,212	2,231
Huntington	13,420	5,017	35,003	142,626	8,958
Indianapolis	364,161	139,218	597,375	3,421,836	348,149
Jasonville†	3,536	1,310	3,267	7,645	200
Jeffersonville	16,868	6,352	17,036	92,437	3,706
Kendallville	5,439	3,179	12,488	54,076	4,622
Kentland	1,972	1,005	7,210	23,205	2,040
Kewanna	1,575	971	4,033	12,602	880
Kingman	1,452				
Kirklin	1,421	1,204	4,326	9,566	848
Knightstown	2,209	1,251	6,763	22,281	1,890
Knox	1,815	1,879	2,682	14,484	693
Kokomo	37,843	18,396	52,392	368,949	8,635
Ladoga	2,595	1,107	11,225	27,612	2,081
Lafayette	26,240	8,905	56,432	106,506	12,727
Lagrange	3,328	1,300	5,643	38,071	1,620
LaPorte	15,755	6,081	31,135	141,790	10,786
Lawrenceburg	6,869	2,004	8,860	50,815	3,263
Lebanon	8,471	6,652	22,551	99,154	5,848
Liberty	5,880	2,661	8,407	61,077	4,555
Ligonier	2,890	3,442	14,120	63,413	3,508
Linden	1,224	757	4,855	15,779	1,864
Linton	10,079	3,956	13,703	90,467	2,157
Logansport	31,060	24,548	69,678	357,698	14,094
Lowell	4,031	1,290	5,487	36,344	2,381
Lynn	2,217				
Madison	19,182	14,395	17,420	126,997	5,358
Marion	24,496	8,533	75,760	267,905	15,767
Martinsville	7,073	2,812	12,422	42,486	2,398
Mentone	2,755	1,983	6,455	15,422	1,109
Merom	1,869				
Michigan City	28,121	14,958	26,051	180,912	7,873
Middletown	2,546	1,504	4,189	26,620	2,040
Milford	2,756	823	4,502	18,182	1,550
Mishawaka	28,630	11,181	26,237	222,251	15,443
Mitchell	6,464	1,639	5,033	26,752	1,513
Monon	2,438	1,140	3,665	18,386	1,064
Monterey	975	852	8,767	17,865	590
Monticello	3,440	2,680	14,759	36,104	3,194
Montpelier	2,883	848	12,609	25,797	1,619
Mooreville	2,521	2,142	8,164	28,273	1,266
Morgantown	748	568	792	9,318	110
Mt. Vernon	8,085	2,568	12,827	99,784	3,361
Muncie	48,933	27,783	77,762	565,830	25,291
Nappanee	6,137	1,966	6,813	62,299	2,523
Nashville	5,168	2,000	6,806	22,165	1,330

CITY	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
New Albany.....	25,819	11,625	34,049	151,781	7,075
Newburgh.....	1,262	804	7,285	12,843	362
New Carlisle.....	2,144	1,247	5,149	23,960	1,681
Newcastle.....	14,027	8,250	16,773	105,329	3,823
New Harmony†.....	1,022	855	26,072	29,135	1,696
Newport.....	9,665	4,214	7,223	103,351	4,360
Noblesville.....	6,564	3,573	18,803	74,186	3,837
North Judson.....	2,337	2,100	5,352	37,418	1,417
North Manchester.....	4,950	1,807	8,855	52,007	2,006
North Vernon.....	11,800	4,740	17,933	186,096	4,328
Oakland City.....	3,908	2,299	6,249	34,725	1,174
Odon.....	1,897	548	7,044	12,185	452
Orland.....	746	360	3,693	2,176	523
Orleans.....	2,408	2,159	3,669	15,730	761
Osgood.....	1,928	499	4,489	12,747	1,067
Otterbein.....	1,254	952	4,416	15,112	1,083
Owensville.....	3,354	1,765	7,925	23,627	1,271
Oxford.....	1,430	1,181	8,239	22,187	1,766
Paoli.....	3,602	866	5,445	25,930	1,385
Pendleton.....	5,007	1,803	9,352	26,956	2,265
Pennville.....	1,298	453	4,226	9,175	290
Peru.....	12,730	4,046	30,838	52,462	2,325
Petersburg.....	2,609	1,608	6,503	35,448	652
Pierceton.....	1,832	817	5,238	10,374	1,090
Plainfield.....	3,339	1,907	9,487	38,168	2,258
Plymouth.....	7,240	2,980	13,816	79,695	2,241
Porter.....	805	.....	3,486	12,284	236
Portland.....	6,759	2,453	12,009	63,757	3,562
Poseyville.....	1,892	421	3,205	7,069	429
Princeton.....	10,459	5,520	22,694	90,456	6,399
Raub.....	492	244	1,694	1,296	362
Remington.....	1,764	973	4,776	18,901	1,315
Rensselaer.....	3,882	1,734	21,949	34,742	3,785
Richmond.....	37,408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville.....	909	626	4,705	14,481	656
Rising Sun.....	3,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roachdale.....	1,403	629	4,452	11,705	1,115
Roann.....	1,402	349	3,099	8,569	857
Roanoke.....	849	314	1,683	5,876	291
Rochester.....	10,890	5,104	17,300	109,687	5,941
Rockport.....	4,459	1,865	4,222	18,766	1,045
Rockville.....	3,379	2,841	8,691	7,262	1,819
Royal Center.....	1,562	1,002	5,052	22,789	1,975
Rushville.....	7,023	4,111	10,552	71,865	6,328
Salem.....	5,563	3,031	10,323	46,613	2,004
Scottsburg.....	6,664	2,221	13,196	99,862	3,773

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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City	Population Served	Registered Borrowers	Number Volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Seymour	8,803	6,043	17,845	104,920	6,542
Shelbyville	12,275	6,232	19,996	110,994	4,259
Sheridan	3,487	2,632	7,145	19,428	1,413
Shoals	3,016	1,175	4,179	16,561	1,321
South Bend	104,193	47,184	112,555	550,451	69,305
South Whitley	2,423	1,221	8,545	24,233	2,004
Spencer	8,843	3,010	11,915	59,402	2,529
Spiceland	1,678	730	2,921	9,429	1,091
Stilesville	939	376	1,829	4,753	311
Sullivan	7,824	4,141	8,898	36,107	1,906
Swayzee	1,452	670	5,263	18,416	969
Syracuse	2,166	1,053	5,132	20,407	1,364
Tell City	4,873	1,038	7,507	30,626	2,264
Terre Haute	62,810	15,013	103,052	365,855	23,342
Thornstown	2,203	1,201	7,416	14,437	1,249
Tipton	7,071	4,588	17,252	65,209	3,746
Union City	3,084	1,877	7,643	43,386	1,536
Valparaiso	9,287	7,451	17,177	109,020	7,943
Van Buren	1,762	546	4,818	25,554	1,173
Vevay	8,432	5,139	15,819	70,939	4,016
Vincennes	17,564	7,663	29,984	191,195	10,499
Wabash	8,840	2,312	9,957	52,089	2,608
Walkerton	1,137	627	3,241	8,586	704
Walton	1,896	737	5,760	20,514	1,775
Wanatah	1,260	286	2,952	9,124	553
Warren	2,029	1,252	8,456	37,137	1,500
Warsaw	7,740	6,172	22,294	103,680	7,270
Washington	13,103	3,774	15,975	92,621	3,666
Waterloo	1,702				
Waveland	1,682	778	7,823	17,341	1,500
Westfield	2,706	1,501	6,247	21,258	1,132
West Lafayette	5,095	2,586	9,005	53,924	3,920
West Lebanon	929	427	4,759	13,744	762
Westville	1,417	661	5,545	9,188	1,341
Whiting	12,380	6,585	22,650	131,990	11,222
Williamsport	1,443				
Winamac	2,509	913	5,370	33,930	2,384
Winchester	4,487	3,429	12,656	47,533	2,513
Wolcott	1,824	814	1,873	9,685	478
Worthington	2,383	1,326	7,446	28,769	633
Zionsville	1,970				

*Reregistering.

†Jasonville library closed since July 1, 1933.

‡New Harmony serves neighboring townships without charge and in addition to report given in this table.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

HOTEL OLIVER, SOUTH BEND, OCTOBER 24, 25, 26, 1934

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

LINCOLN HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 14, 15, 1934

